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infected ports do not apply to arrivals from Beloochistan and the East Indies. Arrivals from these countries must undergo fifteen days' quarantine.

3. Vessels which arrive from the countries named, without having made the fifteen days' quarantine at a Turkish or other lazaretto shall not pass the Dardanelles in quarantine, but shall make the prescribed quarantine.

GREECE.—By royal order of February 13, importation of the following-named articles arriving from countries situated beyond Bab-el-Mandeb :

1. Mail packages and samples of no value.
2. Raw hides, woolen articles, hair, animals and animal products, rags, clothing in use, and body linen, and all other articles susceptible of infection.

SPAIN.—By royal order of March 11 quarantine is suspended for vessels arriving from Taipehfu under normal conditions.

PERSIA.—Advices of February 16 state that by circular letter from the Shah the pilgrimage to Kербela is prohibited.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—By government order of February 20 the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz is prohibited until further notice.

CHOLERA.

ITALY.—By order No. 2 of the minister of the interior, dated March 4, the quarantine station of Augusta is closed. Entry of vessels there is prohibited.

SPAIN.—By royal order of March 11 quarantine against vessels from Yokohama arriving under normal conditions is suspended.

EGYPT.—The International Council of Health, at its session of February 4, resolved as follows with regard to improvements at the quarantine lazarettos :

Two new disinfecting apparatus of large size to be erected at Tor ; a new landing bridge to be constructed ; the water supply to be completed ; an attempt to be made by the government to remove the village of Kursumb, which is situated too near the camp, and the telegraphic communication with Suez to be completed.

The council of health then resolved to improve the disinfection apparatus at the Wells of Moses. Complete sanitary stations shall be established at Ismailia and Kantarah. The Egyptians have made an appropriation for covering the expenses of completing the defenses of the Egyptian coast.

YELLOW FEVER.

DANISH ANTILLES.—The quarantine ordered against arrivals from Port au Prince is discontinued.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

April 17 : The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended April 15 there were in that city 19 deaths from yellow fever, with 82 new cases, and 200 new cases of smallpox, with 25 deaths.

April 12 : The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended April 10 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 78 cases and 15 deaths from smallpox.

April 10: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended April 10 there was 1 death from smallpox.

April 13: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended April 11 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

HABANA, CUBA, *April 17, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yellow fever is slowly increasing among Spanish soldiers, and that smallpox is slowly diminishing among civilians. There were 19 deaths from the former disease among the soldiers the past week, and none among civilians, and 22 deaths from smallpox among civilians and 3 among soldiers.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended April 15 there were 246 deaths in all in this city, 19 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 82 new cases approximately; 25 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 200 new cases; 9 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 2 by paludal fever, 17 by dysentery, 22 by enteritis, 1 by diphtheria, 1 by measles, 1 by grippe, 5 by pneumonia, and 31 by tuberculosis.

All of the 19 deaths during the week from yellow fever and 3 of the deaths from smallpox were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospital. The remaining 22 deaths from smallpox were among civilians. The last three days have been very rainy and sultry.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 3, 1897.*

SIR: The mortality for the week ending to-day has been 87. Of these, 20 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhea, 10 from tuberculosis, 4 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever, the rest from common affections, both acute and chronic, of noncontagious character. Several cases of smallpox have appeared within the last few days, and I fear this is the continuation of last year's epidemic. No death has been reported yet, and the cases seem mild in character. Dysentery and infectious diarrhea are causing many deaths. The malarial fevers common in our country during the spring prevail to a great extent. We have no deaths from yellow fever to report this week.

Respectfully,

Dr. HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ending Saturday, April 10:

The civil register notes 68 deaths for this period, of which 1 was from confluent smallpox, 16 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhea, 5 from remittent fever, 4 from pernicious fever, and 8 from tuberculosis, the rest from common diseases of a noncontagious character.

As I predicted some time ago, smallpox has again made its appearance. There are several cases now under treatment, and we have 1 death reported.